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The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, November 2, 1730.

From a Weekly Journal.

IT may not be improper, in the present Scarcity of News, Foreign and Domestic, to take a View of these Things which generally prove a Cause of *War* among Princes and Commonwealths, and which ought to be grounded on *real* and *very sensible Grievances*; for the more Men consider the Calamities of War, the more they will detest the first Authors of it: Therefore, I say, the Occasion ought not to be idle which should tempt a Prince to engage his People in so perilous and uncertain a Situation; and those *Grievances* which must be redress'd by *Blood*, should manifestly appear to the World to be *such*.

And indeed Princes seem to be sensible of what Importance it is to their Affairs, that the World should believe their Quarrels to be just; as appears by the *Manifestoes* they always publish at the Beginning of a War, setting forth the Injuries done their Subjects, and the Necessity that lies upon them to seek Redress by Force of Arms; in which, let the *secret* Causes or Springs be what they will, all the Powers of Art and Oratory are used, to give every thing the Colour of Justice, Thus *Lucan*,

--- justos fortuna laborat
Esse Ducis motus, & causas invenit armis.

But when Princes have a mind to be troublesome to their Neighbours, there are many Pretences for War, which cannot be called *justifying Reasons*; of which we shall enumerate some, and give the Opinions of Writers of Authority concerning them.

In the first Class of these is *Fear*. It is agreed by all Civilians, that the *Fear* we have of any Neighbour's Power or Designs, is not a *sufficient* Reason for breaking the publick Tranquillity; for then, there would be an everlasting Pretence for a War, and there could scarce be any such Thing as Peace in the World, since the Balance of Power can never be brought to such an exact Equilibrium, that not one State or Prince in the World shall enjoy the least Degree of Strength more than its Neighbours. And the Maxim quoted for justifying such a Proceeding, is wicked, and many times false, *That those who have a Power to do Mischief, will always have the Will.*

Cicero says, there are many Inconveniencies proceeding from *Fear*; as where a Man shall do a Mischief to another, meerly out of Fear that if he omit that Opportunity, he may possibly endanger his own Safety. *Zenophon* tells us, he knew People mov'd either by false Reports, or their own Suspicions, who for *Fear* of Others, and to be beforehand with them, have done irreparable Injuries to those who never so much as design'd them Hurt. *Cicero* proposes this Quere, Who ever made such a Law, or to whom could it be allowed without the greatest Inconveniency, that a Man may destroy another thro' a Pretence of *Fear* that that other should afterwards destroy him? And *Zenophon* again, What is to come is yet uncertain, nor should we be so far transported with the Apprehensions of what *may* happen, as to engage in *a certain* Quarrel. And *Livy* says, Men sometimes, to secure 'emselves from Fear, become themselves formidable, as if there were an absolute Necessity of doing or receiving Wrong.

Not that a Prince or Commonwealth should sit idle Spectators while their Neighbours make hostile Preparations, and incur the Danger of being surpriz'd unprovided; such Indolence would be an unpardonable Folly. An uncertain Jealousy of Danger, is enough to perswade a Prince to be upon his Guard; but it cann't justify striking the first Blow: For he shall never come off with his Honour, who commits that very Crime, which he only pretends to fear from another.

2dly, When two Princes make an Alliance, for their mutual Defence, it cannot furnish a Third with a justifiable Reason to make War upon either of them, when nothing appears stipulated against that Third: For, a Suspicion that the Alliance of the two *may* some time turn to his Prejudice, will be a very unwarrantable Foundation for War, and where a Matter is *doubtful*, the *safest* Method is always the wisest; so that it is more advisable to wait

till

till ſomething is attempted, than run into a War upon an *Uncertainty*: For Princes may employ Miniſters whoſe Heads may be ſo full of Schemes for enriching themſelves, that they want Leiſure to dive into Things tranſacted in other Courts, or they may want a Sagacity to ſearch into the Principles on which Things are founded.

Ambition, or a Luſt for Glory and Conqueſt, ſuch as *Alexander*'s War againſt the *Perſians* and *Scythians*, is a Cauſe condemned by all, ſo that we need no Arguments to prove it unjuſt.

Neither is *Profit* or *Convenience* a juſtifiable Reaſon for War; as where ſome Province, City, Fort, &c. of any Neighbour, being commodious for us, *we* therefore muſt take it by Force or Surprize. Of this Nature was the War of the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*, and *Brennus* their King gave no other Reaſon for it, but that the ſtrongeſt have always the beſt Title; ſo *Hannibal* choſe for his Motto,

Juſtice and Leagues to me my Sword points out.

Thus Pyrates and Outlaws make War on Mankind, and talk of a *Right of Conqueſt*; but the Civilians tell us, That he is a Rogue and Villain, who being ask'd how he came by ſuch and ſuch Things, can produce no Title to them but that he has 'em in Poſſeſſion.

Avarice has alſo been the Cauſe of Wars; but, ſays *Puffendorf*, this is ſtill concealed with great Induſtry, ſince it betrays Baſeneſs, and a ſordid Spirit in People acted by this Principle. The Plundering the Subjects of another State is an Act of Hoſtility, and the Beginning of a War if done by Authority, yet it falls under the Notion of *Avarice*, and always brings Scandal and Diſgrace along with it. Thus in the Reign of King *James* I. Sir *Walter Rawleigh*'s Expedition was condemned by all the World as contrary to the Law of Nations, which had this Conſequence, that the Court being aſhamed of it, diſowned it to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, and *Rawleigh*, tho' he had the King's Commiſſion, fell a Sacrifice, as it were, to wipe off a National Stain.

The *growing Power* of a Neighbour (as above noticed) is no juſtifiable Cauſe for War, provided it has made no Incroachments; for tho' Mens Deſires are apt to increaſe with their Strength, yet there are other Means to be uſed by way of Caution, ſuch as forming Alliances, and ſecuring good Frontiers.

Grotius enumerates many other unjuſtifiable Cauſes of War; ſuch as, in the Infancy of Commonwealths, the refuſing Women in order to people a State; the denying a Settlement, when the Land we have don't pleaſe us; the claiming a Property to a Country, becauſe of being the firſt Diſcoverers of it, whereas Diſcovery can only give a Property to Lands uninhabited by Men.

Nor does *Difference in Religion* give any Right of making War; far leſs a Pretence to *Inſpiration*, or more extraordinary *Sanctity*, which moved our Fanaticks of Forty One. So that there are many *Pretences* made for a War, which being brought to the Standard of Reaſon, will appear to be no more than *Chicane*.

Wye's Letter Verbatim, London, Oct. 27.

Since our laſt arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

THE Braſil Fleet mentioned in our laſt to be arrived at Lisbon, brought in Gold to the Value of 2 Millions of Cruſadoes for the King, and 4 Millions to the Merchants; and as to the large Parcel of Diamonds which they brought from a Mine lately diſcovered at Braſil, they are eſteemed by ſome to be worth a Million of Cruſadoes: They likewiſe brought 1300 Cheſts of Sugar, 32000 Hides, and ſome other Goods. And we are told that the Bahia Fleet and Maranhao Ships are ſoon expected at Lisbon.

The South Sea Ship *Prince William*, and the Snow *Don Philip* put to Sea laſt Saturday; but the Wind ſoon after changing, they were obliged to return back next Day to the Downs, where alſo remain the *Garland* Man of War, which was appointed to go to Cadix, to wait for, and carry the King of Spain's Orders, if it could be obtained, to the Viceroy of Peru, to permit the *Prince William* to diſpoſe of her Goods upon her Arrival at Portobello, although it ſhould be after the Fair is over.

'Tis obſerved that People are not altogether ſo ſanguine, as they were ſometime ago, touching an Accommodation, becauſe there is yet no Account of the Negociations being received, or any Congreſs formed; however, the next Foreign Mails may probably bring News thereof. The laſt Letters from Vienna add, that as to the Certainty of Peace or War next Year, they did not expect to hear yet this 4 Months; and that incaſe of a Rupture, the Clergy of Auſtria have engaged to furniſh the Emperor with 3 Millions of Florins, and great Sums will be advanced by other Princes; and that the Duke of Wirtenburg would command in Chief the Army upon the Upper-Rhine.

P. S. We learn from Vienna, that a Report run there,

there, that the K. of Spain had nominate the Duke d'Ossuna to come to the Imperial Court, to make Proposals for an Accommodation of the Difference betwixt these two Powers. Mean while it is writen from Barcelona, that although the Expedition to Italy is deferred, yet Part of the Transports were kept ready to embark Troops on the first Orders.

The Accounts of the Incendiaries in Bristol and Kent, as we have lately mentioned, occasion a very great Surprise to us here, and to suspect something more at Bottom than was imagined. And what adds to it, is, that last Week Mr. Theed, a Real Merchant in Shadwell near this City, had 3 Letters from an unknown Hand, threatning that very terrible Things should be done to him, if he did not leave a Sum of Money at a Place therein mentioned, and that there hath been likewise sundry more Letters sent to others in that Neighbourhood to the same Purport.

By the Post Yesterday from Bristol we are informed, that the Incendiaries still continue their diabolical Practices in that City, particularly in a Letter to Mr. Clements, at whose House Mr. Packer lodged some Days after his own was burnt. They write thus: "Your Death-warrant is signed, and "your House shall be burnt so completely, that "you shall not have the Opportunity of either saving your self or Family, as Mr. Packer did, and "which we shall execute very soon with the utmost Vengeance, because you have not complied "with our Demands."

The Picture of Stephen Duck the Thresher, so much noted for Pieces of Poetry, and the Queen's settling a Pension upon him for Life as a Reward of his Genius, is painting by Mr. Jarvais the King's Painter, with a Flail in one Hand, and Milton's *Paradise lost* in the other, in order to place it up in the Royal Palace at Windsor.

All the Talk is now of a speedy Reconciliation betwixt the K. of Prussia and the Prince Royal his Son. And by the Ship *Torrington*, arrived in the River from Cadix, are Letters from thence of the 14th Inst. advising, that there was more Talk of Peace than War.

Sir Richard Brocas, the present Lord Mayor, just at the Close of his Mayoralty will gain upwards of 2000 l. by the Disposal of the Place of City Attorney, vacant by the Death of Mr. Hurdman.

From the Daily Post-Boy, Oct. 27.

Hague, Oct. 30. There is very little News to write from hence. Sigr. Olivieri, Minister of the K. of Spain here, having represented by word of Mouth to some Members of the Regency, That his Catholick Majesty was surprized to hear that the English Men of War were arriv'd at Gibraltar and Land Forces on board, but not a Ship or Man of this Republick; so that if the Expedition had gone on, his Majesty had been depriv'd of these Succours; he was answered, That their H. Mightinesses did not only nominate the Troops that were to make the 1200 Men, early in the Spring, but kept Ships to transport them till the Beginning of this very Month; and the only Reason they did not sail was, That their H. Mightinesses were well informed the Succours of France neither were, nor would be ready: But had the Troops of that Crown made the least Motion, there should have been no Deficiency on the part of this State.

M. Marsh, the Prussian Minister here, has by his Master's Orders presented a Memorial to their H. Mightinesses, inviting them to give Instructions to their Minister in Poland, to join the other Protestant Ministers in their Endeavours to recover the Privileges of the Nonconformists of Poland.

Vienna, Oct. 20. Prince Eugene and Count Staremberg have under Consideration a Plan for augmenting the Imperial Troops with 30,000 Men, without the Expence of new Levies, by taking Regiments of Princes of the Empire into the Emperor's Service, who is determined to put himself into such a Plight in Italy, as not to fear the Menaces of Spain or her Allies; or at least to perswade them the Emperor's Finances are not so exhausted as some affect to give out.

Paris, Oct. 30. 'Tis reported here, that the King of Great Britain will have Dunkirk *demolished* at any rate; which we believe may be true: But as for the other Part of the Story, That the Emperor will purchase th' Alliance of that Crown at the Expence of Ostend and Newport, we lay no great Stress upon it.

From the Evening Posts, Oct. 27.

Amsterdam, Oct. 31. Letters from Constantinople mention the Plague raging violently in those Parts.

They tell us from Vienna, that the Emperor is very busy in augmenting his Forces, and that many Projects were on foot to raise the necessary Supplies to support them.

Naples, Oct. 10. Our Viceroy is gone to see the fine Fortifications of Capua. All the Fortresses in this

this Kingdom are provided with every Thing neceſſary for a vigorous Defence. Thoſe in Sicily are the ſame.

Leghorn, Oct. 4. They write from Barcelona, that though the Expedition is put off, yet the Court has nevertheleſs ordered Part of the Tranſports to be retained, and the Troops to be kept in Readineſs to embark. Our laſt Letters from Cadix give us no great Reaſon to hope for a ſpeedy Diſtribution of the Effects of the Flotilla. The Rebels in Corſica are ſtill in Arms.

Rome, Oct. 14. We are told that the Pope, hearing that the King of Portugal has ſigned the Treaty of Accommodation, has declared that Signior Bichi ſhall be made a Cardinal the firſt Promotion.

London, Oct. 27. Laſt Friday Peregrine Hinkley, Eſq; was married at Cambervel in Surrey to Miſs Sophia Stuart, Daughter to Sir Archbald Stuart, and a near Relation of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Murray, a Fortune of 12000 l.

Thomas Gordon, Gent. is made Firſt Lieutenant of the North Britiſh Fuzileers, commanded by Sir James Wood, Bart. and David Ogilvie, Gent. ſecond Lieutenant.

Laſt Saturday the Lord Strathnaver, Repreſentative in Parliament for the Shire of Sutherland, Grandſon and Heir apparent to the Earl of Sutherland, embarked on board a Veſſel in the River for Scotland.

We hear their Majeſties will, after the King's Birthday, go again to Richmond for a Fourtnight, and then return to St. James's for the Winter.

We hear that the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſcount Gauge, Repreſentative in Parliament for Tewkſbury, will be ſent with a Commiſſion to the King of Pruſſia, his Lordſhip being perfectly well known to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Deloraine took the Oaths at Chancery Bar, to qualify him for the Command of the Regiment of Black Horſe in Ireland, late General Maccartney's.

Edinburgh, Nov. 2. Friday laſt, being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Town-council of this City, accompanied by ſeveral Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, came to the Theatre, and there drank the Healths of his Majeſty and all the Royal Family. The Night concluded with the uſual Solemnities. In the Evening Col. Douglas, and the Officers of Gen. Tatton's Regiment, drank their Majeſties and ſeveral other loyal Healths at a Bonefire in the Abbey-cloſe, each Health under the Diſcharge of the Regiment. There was a Bonefire in the Caſtle, whereat Major Roberton entertained ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies with the above Healths, and gave the Garriſon ſeveral Barrels of Ale to drink.

That Night Lt. General Wade came to the Canongate. This Day his Excellency reviews General Tatton's Regiment; as he does Tomorrow Two Troops of the Royal Grays at Haddington; and after reviewing the Troops in the Neighbourhood of Berwick, he proceeds for London.

Tomorrow (the 4th Day of the Moon) 'tis High Water at *Leith*, at 5 o' Clock, 27 Min. Wedneſday, at 6, 15 Min. Thurſday at 7, 3 Min.

Haddington, Oct. 30, 1730.

Beſt Wheat, 08 10 00.	2d, 07 10 00.	3d, 07 00 00
Beſt Bear, 05 09 00.	2d, 05 03 00.	3d, 05 00 00
Beſt Oats, 05 04 00.	2d, 05 00 00.	3d, 04 16 00
Beſt Peaſe, 03 08 00.	2d, 03 04 00.	3d, 03 00 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶ That there are Two GARDENS, a good HOUSE, Loft above it, Stable and Byer, at Monktonhall, *To Sette*, for One or more Years. If any Gardner inclines to ſee the Gardens, *&c.* with the Conditions of the *Sette*, let them call for *GEORGE GORDON* Factor for the Hon. Col. Chartris of Amſfield, at ſaid Mr. Gordon his Houſe in Kinloch's Cloſe, Edinburgh, or at Stonyhill near Muſſelburgh; who will, on reaſonable Terms, and at the old Rent, ſet the ſaid two Yards and Houſe, *&c.* In which Yards there is a good Quantity of ſhearing Graſs.

¶ The Creditors of WILLIAM TURNBULL Merchant in Edinburgh, are hereby deſired to Meet on Friday next the Sixth Inſt. at the Houſe of Mris. *Simſon* Vintner, oppoſite to the Tolbooth, at Four of the Clock after Noon, upon important Affairs.

* At Dryden, in the Pariſh of Laſwade and Shire of Edinburgh, is to be Sold, a Large WOOD about 30 Years old, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Elm, Allar, Birch and Saughs, very well grown. Whoever inclines to view and treat about buying it, may call for Mr. *Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, at Dryden, or Alexander Borthwick his Grieve, who will ſhew the ſeveral Parcels of Wood to be ſold. The Purchaſer may enter to cutting the firſt Hag at Candlemaſs 1731, or ſooner.

EDINBURGH: Printed For and By Mrs. *Thomas* and *Walter Ruddimans*. Sold at the Printing-houſe; and at Mr. *Alexander Symmers*'s Shop in the Parliament-Cloſe. At both which Places, *Advertiſements* and *Subſcriptions* are taken in.